

Bureau of Prisons, Justice

§ 511.10

(a) Unit Team staff are to rely exclusively on the information contained in the Presentence Investigation Report and findings and orders of the sentencing court in order to determine the extent of an inmate's assets, liabilities and dependents.

(b) The fee is assessed in accordance with the following formula: If an inmate's assets are equal to or less than the poverty level, as established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and published annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER, no fee is to be imposed. If an inmate's assets are above the poverty level, Unit Team staff are to impose a fee equal to the inmate's assets above the poverty level up to the average cost to the Bureau of Prisons of confining an inmate for one year.

(c) If the amount of time that the inmate is in custody is less than 334 days (including pretrial custody time), the maximum fee to be imposed is to be computed by prorating the fee on a monthly basis.

§ 505.5 Waiver of fee by Warden.

The Warden may reduce or waive the fee if the inmate establishes that:

(a) He or she is not able and, even with the use of a reasonable installment schedule, is not likely to become able to pay all or part of the fee, or

(b) Imposition of a fee would unduly burden the inmate's dependents.

§ 505.6 Procedures for payment.

Fees imposed pursuant to this part are due and payable after notice of the Unit Team actions. When the inmate participates in the inmate financial responsibility program (see 28 CFR part 545, subpart B), fees are to be included under the category "other federal government obligations" and are to be paid before other financial obligations included in that same category. Fees may be subject to interest charges.

§ 505.7 Procedures for final disposition.

Before the inmate completes his or her sentence, Unit Team staff must review the status of the inmate's fee. Any unpaid amount will be referred for collection in accordance with Federal

Claims Collection Standards (4 CFR Chapter II).

PART 511—GENERAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Searching and Detaining or Arresting Persons Other Than Inmates

Sec.

511.10 Purpose and scope.

511.11 Definitions.

511.12 Procedures for searching visitors.

511.13 Controlled visiting—denying visits.

511.14 Right of refusal/termination of a visit.

511.15 Detaining visitors.

511.16 Use of arrest authority.

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SOURCE: 49 FR 44057, Nov. 1, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Searching and Detaining or Arresting Persons Other Than Inmates

§ 511.10 Purpose and scope.

(a) In an effort to prevent the introduction of contraband (such prohibited objects as defined in § 511.11(c)) into an institution, Bureau of Prisons staff may subject all persons entering an institution, or during their presence in an institution, to a search of their persons and effects.

(b) Title 18, United States Code, section 3050 authorizes Bureau of Prisons employees (does not include United States Public Health Service employees)—

(1) To make an arrest on or off Bureau of Prisons premises without warrant for violation of the following provisions regardless of where the violation may occur: section 111 (assaulting officers), section 751 (escape), section 752 (assisting escape) of title 18, United States Code, and section 1826(c) (escape) of title 28, United States Code;

§511.11

(2) To make an arrest on Bureau of Prisons premises or reservation land of a penal, detention, or correctional facility without warrant for violation occurring thereon of the following provisions: section 661 (theft), section 1361 (depredation of property), section 1363 (destruction of property), section 1791 (contraband), section 1792 (mutiny and riot), and section 1793 (trespass) of title 18, United States Code, and

(3) To arrest without warrant for any other offense described in title 18 or 21 of the United States Code, if committed on the premises or reservation of a penal or correctional facility of the Bureau of Prisons if necessary to safeguard security, good order, or government property. Bureau policy provides that such an arrest may be made when staff has probable cause to believe that a person has committed one of these offenses and when there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained.

[59 FR 5924, Feb. 8, 1994]

§511.11 Definitions.

(a) *Reasonable suspicion*. As used in this rule, *reasonable suspicion* exists if the facts and circumstances that are known to the Warden warrant rational inferences by a person with correctional experience that a person is engaged, or attempting or about to engage, in criminal or other prohibited behavior. A reasonable suspicion may be based on reliable information, even if that information is confidential; on a positive reading of a metal detector; or when contraband or an indicia of contraband is found during search of a visitor's personal effects.

(b) *Probable cause*. As used in this rule, *probable cause* exists if the facts and circumstances that are known to the Warden would warrant a person of reasonable caution to believe that an offense has been committed.

(c) *Prohibited object*. A firearm or destructive device; ammunition; a weapon or an object that is designed or intended to be used as a weapon or to facilitate escape from a prison; a narcotic drug, lysergic acid diethylamide, or phencyclidine; a controlled substance or alcoholic beverage; any United States or foreign currency; and any other object that threatens the

28 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)

order, discipline, or security of a prison, or the life, health, or safety of an individual.

[59 FR 5924, Feb. 8, 1994]

§511.12 Procedures for searching visitors.

(a) The Warden shall post a notice outside the institution's secure perimeter advising all persons that it is a Federal crime to bring upon the institution grounds any weapons, intoxicants, drugs, or other contraband, and that all persons, property (including vehicles), and packages are subject to search. A person may not use either a camera or recording equipment on institution grounds without the written consent of the Warden.

(b) The Warden may require visitors entering the institution from outside the secure perimeter to submit to a search:

(1) By electronic means (for example, walk-through and/or hand-held metal detector).

(2) Of personal effects. The institution ordinarily provides locker space for personal effects not taken into the visiting room.

(c) The Warden may authorize a pat search of a visitor as a prerequisite to a visit when there is reasonable suspicion that the visitor possesses contraband, or is introducing or attempting to introduce contraband into the institution.

(d) The Warden may authorize a visual search (visual inspection of all body surfaces and cavities) of a visitor as a prerequisite to a visit to an inmate in a low and above security level institution, or administrative institution, or in a pretrial or in a jail (detention) unit within any security level institution when there is reasonable suspicion that the visitor possesses contraband or is introducing or attempting to introduce contraband into the institution.

(e) The Warden may authorize a breathalyzer or urine surveillance test or other comparable test of a visitor as a prerequisite to a visit to an inmate when there is reasonable suspicion that the visitor is under the influence of a narcotic, drug, or intoxicant. As stated in §511.14, the visitor may refuse to